

The Hongkong Telegraph.

WEATHER FORECAST.
FAIR.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)
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March 22nd, 1912, Temperature a.m. 68, p.m. 62; Humidity...96, 91.

March 22nd, 1911, Temperature a.m. 65, p.m. 65; Humidity...98, 92.

No. 8742

號五初月二年子壬

SATURDAY, MARCH 23 1912.

六拜禮 號三十月三年亥癸

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Single Copy 10 Cents.

TELEGRAMS.

COAL CRISIS.

Commons Debate Takes A Dramatic Turn.

LABOUR LEADER'S SUDDEN INTERVENTION.

[Service To The "Telegraph."]

London, Mar. 22, 2.45 p.m.
The Bill providing for a minimum wage has passed the second reading by 348 votes to 225.

SURPRISING MAJORITY.

The Labour members and Nationalists voted with the majority which was larger than was expected and was received by the exultant Ministerialists with cheers.

Sir Edward Grey in winding up the debate said that it was impossible for the Government to include a schedule for hewers. He declared that an early settlement was imperative. Should the Bill fail to settle the dispute the Government would be compelled to protect the nation by every means in its power.

In the House of Commons Mr. Joseph King (or Sir H. S. King?) moved an amendment to the Coal Mines Bill that a minimum of 5/ for men and 2/ for boys be fixed. Mr. Asquith refused. He said he was not disposed to set a precedent by fixing a rate of wages by Act of Parliament. He pointed out the dangers to the men themselves, because those figures would tend to be regarded as the maximum.

A DRAMATIC TURN.

Mr. King's amendment was negative without a division, but previously the debate had taken a dramatic turn. The Labour members had been warning the Government that the rejection of the amendment meant the prolongation of the strike. Then Mr. Ramsay MacDonald intervened and said that the miners would waive the districts schedule if 5/ and 2/ were inserted.

Mr. Keir Hardie suggested a withdrawal of Mr. King's amendment in order to discuss Mr. MacDonald's concession. Sir Edward Grey adhered to the decision not to accept any figures in the Bill. The issue, he said, between the owners and the miners was now narrowed down, however, to the 5/ and 2/ minima, and there was room for further conference.

FURTHER NEGOTIATIONS.

Mr. MacDonald said that he could not at present pledge the Miners Federation but he would inform the House to-night.

Mr. Asquith afterwards sent for Sir Ratcliffe Ellis and it is presumed that negotiations are in progress.

MORE HOPEFUL IMPRESSION.

The impression in the Lobby is more hopeful regarding the speedy passage of the Bill, though it is possible that there may be a stiff fight in Committee. The coalowners are prepared with forty-seven amendments.

The Liberal papers say that the Government will accept the 5/ and 2/ minima, but the "Times" is emphatic in declaring that the Cabinet yesterday decided to remain firm in its refusal to accept these. It adds that the most interesting factor in the situation, if the passage of the Bill does not end the strike, is that the Opposition will expect the Government to take other measures.

GOVERNMENT VIEW.

The Government view is that the men will trickle back immediately the Bill is passed, and that probably there will be a general resumption at Easter, thus justifying the Act.

AWAITING THE RESULT.

The Commons, in Committee stage, is continuing the sitting, but perfunctorily. Members are waiting the result of the negotiations outside. Included in the conference are Mr. Asquith and Mr. Bonar Law.

SMART SENTENCES.

Bombay, Mar. 23, 8 a.m.
A journalist named Guy Bowman has been sentenced to nine months imprisonment, with hard labour, and two printers named Benjamin Buck and Charles Buck to six months each with hard labour for publishing in the "Syndicalist newspaper" whereby endeavoured to incite the soldiers to mutiny, an open letter urging them not to fire upon the strikers if ordered.

NARROWING THE POINTS.

Bombay, Mar. 23, 8 a.m.
After the debate in the Committee stage on the Bill Mr. Asquith said he had reason to believe that the discussions had so far narrowed the points at issue that the Government was calling a conference of the owners and men on Monday with a view still further to narrow the difficulties of the parties with reference to the 5/ and 2/ minima which was the real, outstanding point at issue, though it was not said to be the main point.

A LABOUR HOPE.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, on behalf of the Miners Federation, said that the men would attend the conference which, he hoped, would result in an agreement without which the Bill would be useless.

An amendment by Mr. Enoch Edwards to incorporate the schedule was rejected by 307 votes to 55.

PREMIER'S TRIBUTE.

Mr. Asquith paid a tribute to the hearty co-operation of both sides and intimated that the committee stage would conclude that night. There would be no sitting on the following day.

TELEGRAMS.

COAL CRISIS.

FIEDING THE STARVING.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, March 22, 4.55 a.m.

The cold and wet weather is intensifying the distress in many districts. Hundreds at Middlesbrough and Grimsby besieged the Town halls to secure groceries, and crowds in Glasgow scrambled for buns and loaves which the tradesmen are selling at cost price. Everywhere extensive measures are being taken to provide daily meals for children. Forty thousand meals were served in three days by one agency alone in Burnside, where the feature is bottle-feeding rooms for babies. On the other hand, many industrial centres, such as Sheffield, Oldham, Huddersfield, Derby and Hull report that the distress hitherto does not exceed normal.

P. & O. COMPANY.

NO NEGOTIATIONS.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, March 22, 8.15 a.m.

Sir Thomas Sutherland has issued a statement saying that he has absolutely no knowledge of any negotiations between the Peninsular and Oriental Company with a view to a combination. The "Shipping Gazette," referring to the rise in the shipping stock, says that negotiations are proceeding between firms comprised in the Australian and New Zealand Conference, including the Blue Funnel Line, with a view to coming to an agreement insuring the peaceful working of Australia and China trades.—(Rout.)

SUGAR CONVENTION.

PROLONGATION ADOPTED.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, Mar. 22, 7.30 p.m.

The French Chamber and the Belgian Chamber have voted the prolongation of the Sugar Convention.—Rout.

TELEGRAMS.

CHINA IN TRANSITION.

LONDON CONVERSATION.

[Our Own Correspondent.]

London, Mar. 22, 10.10 a.m.

The Chinese Minister received 100 guests at a conversation of the China Society, held at Caxton Hall. The Republican flag was a prominent feature of the decorations. The Chinese wore European evening dress.

FROM JAPANESE SOURCES.

Tokyo, March 23.

Mr. Ijima, the Japanese Minister at Peking, left for home yesterday on account of illhealth.

The ex-Emperor of China and the Imperial Family will leave the Forbidden City on April 1. Disturbances have occurred in Kiangsi and Kuangai, and troops have been despatched from Peking to suppress the rioters. It has been decided by the English, German, American and Japanese Consular representatives at Swatow, that if the disturbances are renewed they will take joint measures for protection.—Ind. News Agency.

TROUBLE FOR EX-VICEROY

Shanghai, March 22.

The Board of Communications has directed Chai Ki-mee Military Governor at Shanghai, to arrest Chang Ming-oh, ex-Viceroy of Canton, on a charge of being indebted to the Communications Bank to the extent of \$5,200,000.

OFFICERS' DEMAND.

The military officers in the Northern provinces have elected representatives to proceed to Nanking, and demand the appointment of Tuan Ki-sui as Minister of war.

MILITANT SUFFRAGISTS.

Shanghai, March 23.

Tang Kwan-ying and others, representatives of the women suffragists, have intruded into the Nanking Assembly creating a disturbance, and breaking some furniture.

All the time they shouted demands for the granting of suffrage rights equal to those enjoyed by men.

ABOLISHING TAXES.

President Yuan Shih-kai has made a proposal for the abolition of taxes on paddyfields and has asked the Board of Finance to thoroughly into the question. "Shat Po."

TELEGRAMS.

NEW ZEALAND.

A NEW PREMIER.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, Mar. 22, 12.25 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Wellington reports that Mr. Thomas McKenzie has been elected Premier by 22 votes to 9. Sir Joseph Ward, Bart, defers his resignation until Mr McKenzie has formed his Cabinet.—Rout.

[For a characteristic fall to stability when Mr. McKenzie has been elected Premier. Presumably it is by the Liberal party which came back from the recent election in a badly shattered condition. After the election the Liberals and Conservatives found themselves evenly balanced, and a small coalition of Liberals, Independents and Maoris was in command of the situation. There was much personal antagonism to Sir Joseph Ward—his acceptance of a baronetcy was counted against him for evil in some quarters—but Mr. Massey the leader of the opposition was little more popular. Mr. Thomas McKenzie was a member of Sir Joseph Ward's Ministry; he was Minister for Industries and Commerce, Tourism and Health, Records and Agriculture.]

VARSIITY RACE.

FULLCOURSE TRIALS.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, Mar. 22, 6.5 p.m.

The Oxford crew rowed a full course trial under fairly favourable conditions in 20 min. 53 sec. The Cambridge crew, in a full course trial did the distance in 22 min. 1 sec.—Rout.

CANTON NEWS.

[The "Telegraph" Correspondent.]

The Sha Kwak forts at Booca Tigris are still in the hands of Wong Wo-shun's men and the Governor-General has despatched a force of 1,000 strong to dislodge them. General Lung Chai-kwong is endeavouring to prevent further bloodshed by mediation, and to that end has sent officers to Wong Wo-shun's camp to endeavour to bring about some settlement. The Governor-General has also published a proclamation offering the insurgents a free pardon conditional upon their evacuating the forts; while the regular troops have hoisted flags bearing the inscription "Lives will be spared if you will surrender."

In the course of the afternoon news reached Canton that the Chinese troops at Booca Tigris have been recaptured, though the forts themselves have not yet been taken.

A proclamation has been issued forbidding anyone joining the Triad Society, and advising those already members to do their best to break it up. According to the proclamation the society is one of thieves and undesirable who obtain a living by blackmail.

TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN FORCES.

NEW DEFENCE BILLS.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, Mar. 22, 7.30 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Berlin says that the additional naval and military expenditure involved in the new Defence Bills is £1,850,000 in 1912 and £3,350,000 in 1913.

The Army Bill provides for two additional army corps; the attachment of a machine gun company to every infantry regiment and an increase of the peace effective force by 20,000.—Rout.

HOME RACING.

THE BETTING.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, Mar. 22, 3.25 p.m.

The betting in the Lincolnshire Handicap is as follows:—

9 to 2 Horner's Beauty
5 to 1 Welfare
9 to 1 Uncle Pat
9 to 1 Long Set
100 to 8 Sobieski
In the Grand National the betting stands:
5 to 1 Rathnally
7 to 1 Jerry M.—Rout.

AMERICA AND JAPAN.

An Inconsistent Attitude.

We do not know that it is very wise of the Japanese, although it is no doubt very natural, to protest against the new Immigration Law that is to be laid before the United States Congress. That law is in practice to be an exclusion law, and the Japanese dislike the prospect of being excluded from the United States, as they are now excluded from Australasia—a matter to which they have also drawn renewed attention of late. The Japanese state that they deplore the growth of narrow-minded racial prejudice, which makes for this exclusion, and so does everybody. But there is something much more than that at the back of the action in America and Australia, and that is the fact that the Japanese workmen would undercut the white workman everywhere, with disastrous social consequences. But apart from this, there is an obvious "quoque" which the Japanese themselves must admit. They have done their best to exclude European industry and European traders from their own country and their colonies; late happenings on the Island of Formosa are a case in point, and Japanese competition in various parts of the East has notoriously been directed to shut out Europeans altogether. We do not say that the Japanese are not justified from their own point of view in so doing; they have their own interests to look after, and they very naturally put themselves first. Of that we make no complaint, although there is room for complaint as to their methods; but it is unwise to condemn others for protecting themselves in a similar manner.—The "Globe."

TELEGRAMS.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

[Our Own Correspondent.]

Singapore, Mar. 23, 11.45 a.m.

Sir West Ridgeway inaugurated a Legislative Council for British North Borneo on March 20.

The ceremony was most impressive and Europeans, natives and Chinese were extremely gratified.

There are to be six official and four unofficial members representing the planters, the general community and the Chinese.

COLLIERY DISASTER.

UNEXPECTED RESCUES.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, Mar. 22, 12.25 p.m.

At Oklahoma twenty-six of the miners entombed in the San Bois mine have been rescued alive, notwithstanding that hops had been abandoned.—Rout.

THE STAGE LETTER.

In real life letter-writing is always with us. It is a constant duty. You hear much about the decay of the epistolary art; but you do not find that you have fewer letters to write. We do not know how many letters each person writes in a year. Yet we are certain that statistics would prove that the average number is comparatively high. As for the matter of a letter we suppose that it is not quite so flowery as it used to be. On the other hand we are glad to think that people do not write, as it would appear that they once did, with an eye to future publication. The letters of a modern are rarely published. As far as form goes, however, the stage letter-writer, we hold, is greatly to be praised. The stage letter is generally concise and pithy. It has the superlative merit, too, of being short. On the stage one side of a sheet of notepaper is, as a rule, enough, though on occasion it contains more words than the real life sheet of paper could ever contain. What we like, too, about the stage letter-writer is his case. He rather enjoys writing a letter. To us and you it is a bore; to him a pleasure. That may be, of course, because no one individual on the stage ever has to write more than one letter a day. He writes it in a bold, big hand and, except when he does not, reads the contents as they write, reads them aloud. We wish that we knew at what shop the stage letter-writer gets his ink. It is such an excellent field that he often takes his letter with a perfectly dry pen.—The "Globe."

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there that's
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KOREA	18,000	"	"	Apr. 2	1 P.M.
SIBERIA	18,000	"	"	Apr. 16	"
MANCHURIA	27,000	"	"	Apr. 30	"
MONGOLIA	27,000	"	"	May 20	"
KOREA	18,000	"	"	June 18	"

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Persia	9,000	"	"	Mar. 26	"
China	10,200	"	"	Apr. 23	"
Nile	11,000	"	"	"	"

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WESTWARD.

The S.S. "PAZILKA" will leave Hongkong for SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON on the 28th March, 1912, at 4 p.m., followed by the S.S. "WARDHA" on 10th April, taking cargo and passengers at current rates. The above Steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences.

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Hongkong, 16th March 1912

Notices

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TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 min.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.	" 10 min.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	" 15 min.
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m.	" 15 min.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m.	" 10 min.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m.	" 15 min.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m.	" 10 min.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	" 15 min.
5.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m.	" 10 min.

NIGHT CARS.

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.45 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 15 minutes.

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.	
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	every 15 min.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	" 10 min.
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon	" 15 min.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" 10 min.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	" 15 min.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.	" 10 min.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.	" 15 min.
7.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m.	" 10 min.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS,
Extra Cars at 11.45 p.m.

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Notices

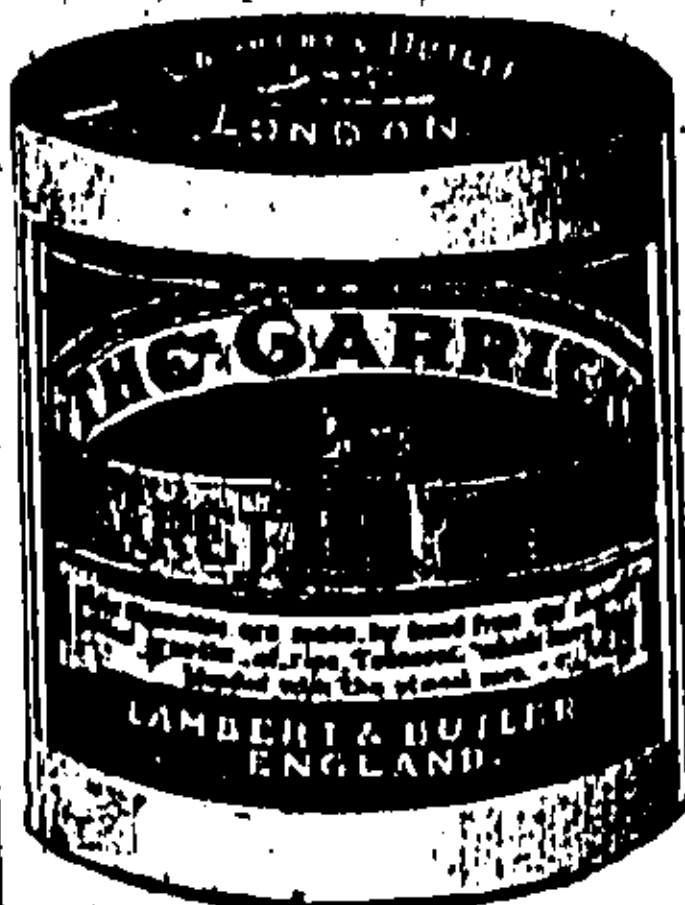
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Hongkong, 6th March, 1912.

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TO-NIGHT! MARCH 23rd TO-NIGHT!!

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Hongkong, 19th March, 1904.

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[7]

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[44]

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OUR
CONTEMPORARIES.

WHAT THEY THINK.

China Mail.

Complications.

The political situation in England arising out of the coal strike is decidedly interesting. Both sides to the controversy have evidently girded their loins for a fight to a finish and it looks as though the sequel will be found in the defeat of the Asquith administration. The coal mines bill introduced by the Premier on Tuesday pleases nobody. The owners declare that it is a piece of infamous trucking to the unreasonable demands of the more advanced socialist wing of the workers' unions; the men, on the other hand, find the proposals far too complacent towards the contentions of the employers. Mr. Asquith, afraid to put down his foot manfully and grapple with the situation in "other than a temporising fashion, thus finds himself on the horns of a dilemma, a dilemma that may in the end impale him and his party. This situation is but a culmination of all that has gone before. Ever since he first took office he has pandered, coddled, and in some cases trucked to, the labour party because they controlled so many votes in parliamentary elections, and now in the long last he meets his Nemesis.

Daily Press.

The Supremacy of the Pacific.

The announcement that the United States is strengthening its Philippine Squadron by sending out the three armoured cruisers which form the first division of the Pacific Fleet at Honolulu reminds us of an interesting controversy which has recently been proceeding in the columns of the "Pall Mall Gazette" respecting the question of naval supremacy in the Pacific. Mr. Gerard Fiennes recently contributed to that journal an article in which he laboured to establish that the mastery of the Pacific will, in any event, rest with the Japanese as against the Americans in 1920, the year in which the Saito programme of construction is intended to be completed. Even if the American rule of laying down two armoured ships annually is not interrupted, he calculated that in 1920 America would have 37 ships of the Dreadnought and pre-Dreadnought type, while Japan would have 31, but he pointed out that the numerical inferiority of the Japanese is all in the less powerful type of ship. In other words the Japanese will, in 1920, possess 25 Dreadnoughts as against America's 24. On such a basis does Mr. Fiennes rest his confident statement that "the mastery of the Pacific will, in any event, rest with the Japanese as against the Americans in 1920."

South China Morning Post.

Trade Outlook.

Money is becoming more plentiful. Merchants are gradually unloading their burden of heavy stocks. Inquiries of all kinds are coming to hand more freely. Banks are giving greater facilities. It only remains for the new Government to suppress local disorders, an inevitable outcome of the initiation of new conditions of administration. Once the confidence of the people is gained, immediately the hovering bands of malcontents and trouble-makers are dispersed, and the new Government establishes itself as complete master of the situation, China will experience such a revival as has never been known in her history, and we can see no reason why the optimistic prediction of the first President of the Republic should not be fulfilled to the letter. The prospects are certainly encouraging for those who can afford to wait a little longer. China is an enormous field, hitherto only tapped at the fringe. Its recuperative powers are marvellous, and when business is once more set going with clock-like regularity the heavy losses of the past few months will soon be forgotten in the rush for the gains to come.

DIRECTORS AND THEIR LIABILITIES, DUTIES AND POWERS.

Foreword.

The article this week deals with the question of the investment and of the payment, by directors of moneys out of the funds of a company. This question is one of the utmost importance, for although directors are not as a rule restricted as to the nature of their investment of the company's funds, they may make themselves personally liable to refund moneys improperly invested, as where such moneys are invested in a manner which cannot be within the objects of the company. They must not invest, or pay away, moneys for purposes which it is not within the power of the company itself to sanction.

(Continued from last Saturday.)

As already stated, the directors are trustees for the Company of its funds and property coming into their hands or over which they have control, and they may not deal with such funds except for the benefit and for the purpose of promoting the interests of the Company. The Memorandum of Association usually authorises the investment of surplus funds in such manner as may be determined, and power is generally given by the Articles of Association to the directors to do such things as may be authorised to be done by the Company in general meeting. Occasionally the Articles specify the nature and description of the securities upon which surplus funds may be invested, but, if they do not do so, the directors, although trustees, are not restricted in the matter of investments, as are ordinary trustees, but "may lawfully invest on such securities as the directors may select—subject to the control of a general meeting" (Lord Davey in *Burlant v. Earle* (1902) A.C. at p. 90).

It has even been held that, if the Articles of Association give sufficiently wide powers as to, and do not restrict, investments, the directors may make advances on securities of a speculative nature (*Sheffield, etc., Society v. Aiswood* 44 Ch. D. 412).

But the directors may not invest the Company's money in the purchase of its own shares (*Land Credit Co. of Ireland v. Fennell* L. R. 5 Ch. 763, *Trevor v. Whitworth* 12 A.C. 409); nor may they invest on other securities whereby any future liability may be incurred or which are unauthorised by the "objects" of the Company as defined in its Memorandum (*Joint Stock Co. v. Brown* L. R. 8 Eq. 381 and see *British Nation Association* 8 Ch. D. 679, *Royal Bank of India* L. R. 4 Ch. 222).

And, apart from investments of surplus or reserve funds, no portion of such funds may be used by directors for purposes otherwise than those which are apparently for the benefit of the Company. Thus in the case of *Studdert v. Grosvenor* 33 Ch. D. 528, where the directors paid costs of certain proceedings instituted by them for libel, out of the funds of the Company, it was held that, as the libels were not direct libels on the Company itself, those costs ought not to have been paid out of the Company's funds; but following the decision in *Pickering v. Stephenson* L. R. 14 Eq. 322, the Court refused to order the directors to repay the money. In the later case of *Peel v. L. & N. W. R. Co.* (1907) 1 Ch. 5, where the directors had

expended money out of the funds of the Company in connection with the issue of circulars, setting out the views of the directors in regard to a certain controversy, it was held that the expenses had been bona fide incurred in the interest of the Company and were properly payable out of its funds.

Where, however, the directors have improperly expended the Company's money for a purpose which could not be sanctioned by the Company "they are liable to replace it however honestly they 'have acted'" (Lindley L. J. in the case of *in re Sharpe* (1892) 1 Ch. at p. 166). Thus, where the directors of a building society passed a resolution authorising advances to members on the security of their shares (an investment which they were forbidden by Statute to make) they were held liable to make good to the Company the loss which was incurred (*Cutler v. L. & S. Building Society* 25 Q.B.D. 485). Lindley L. J. in this case said: "If a director acting ultra vires, i.e., not only beyond his own powers, but also beyond any power the Company can confer upon him, parts with money of the Company, I fail to see on what principle the fact that he acted bona fide and with the approval of a majority of the shareholders can avail him as a defence to an action by the Company to compel him to replace the money."

So where, as in the case cited of *in re Sharpe*, the directors have paid dividends out of capital, this being an act contrary to law and therefore one which cannot be sanctioned by the Company, the directors are liable to refund the whole amount so paid by them (*National Funds Co.*, 10 Ch. D. 118, *Oxford Building Society* 35 Ch. D. 502, *Flitcroft's case* 21 Ch. D. 510, *In re Farnley Electric Co.* 40 Ch. D. 141, *Leeds Estate v. Shepherd* 36 Ch. D. 787, *Trivett v. Whitworth* 12 A.C. 409).

Ignorance of the law is no excuse, and directors must therefore be presumed to know what the law does not permit them to do. This was the reason for the decisions above referred to in the cases of *in re Sharpe* and *Cutler v. L. & S. Building Society*. In those cases the directors were aware of the true facts, and ought to have known that the law did not permit them to make the payments or advances which they made. But directors who pay away the funds of the Company honestly, and reasonably believing in a state of facts which would justify the payment, will not be held liable to refund the money so paid by them if it ultimately turns out that upon the true facts the payment was ultra vires. This was so held in the case of *In re Kingston Cotton Mill Co.* (1896) 1 Ch. 331 where the directors had paid away dividends in the honest and reasonable belief that the requisite profits had been earned. It is necessary, however, in order to escape liability for a misapplication of the Company's funds, that the directors should have had reasonable grounds for belief that the facts were such as to legally justify them in making the payments. It is not sufficient that they should have blindly believed in the existence of such facts without enquiring into them. They are nevertheless entitled to rely on the reports, and information, made, and given, to them by the auditors, and the manager of the business of the Company, unless they have reason to suspect the integrity of those officers.

It is expressly provided by Sections 113 and 114 of the Ordinance (Sections 112 and 113 of the Act of 1908) that auditors must be appointed by every Company at each annual meeting, to whom powers are given to insist upon being furnished at all times with complete information as to the state of the Company's affairs. This being so it may be expected that very few instances will hereafter arise of misapplication by directors of funds of the Company. The requirement as to the appointment of auditors, and the

giving to them of such full powers, is for the benefit both of the directors themselves and for the members of the Company. The directors get expert assistance from persons on whose opinions they are entitled to rely, and the members are to a very large extent safeguarded against possible indiscretions on the part of the directors. By the Home Act it is provided that no director or officer of the Company shall be capable of being appointed an auditor, which provision was taken from the Act of 1900. The new Companies Ordinances of Hongkong goes further than this, and provides (Section 113 a.s. (3)) that neither a director or officer of the Company "nor the partner or employee of such director" shall be capable of being appointed auditor. The idea of this doubtless being that it is most inadvisable that a person should be appointed to investigate into, and criticize, the acts of a director who is otherwise in close business relationship to him; or who, being an employee of the director, would naturally experience some difficulty in insisting upon full information and explanations being given by his employer. The auditors should be able to deal with the directors at arm's length, and should not therefore be in a position which renders this difficult, or impossible.

(To be continued.)

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1912.

MINING ACCIDENTS.

At a moment when the eyes of all British-speaking people are focussed upon the struggle between miners and mineowners at Home, comes news of a shocking mine explosion at Oklahoma. It is a grim reminder that there are greater questions for the protagonists in the struggle than the question of a minimum wage. There is the question of a minimum loss of life. The toll of human lives in British mines is appalling. The yearly total hovers around 1500, and that is a figure which gives one to pause. To the uninitiated it is an incredible figure. They read of explosions which cost 50 or 100 lives, but these do not occur with sufficient frequency to mount up to 1500 a year. What they do not know is that almost every day men are cut off—one here, one there—and that of these no public account is taken.

On the question of whether and how far accidents are possible of prevention we say nothing; but we may remark on the astounding fact that rescue appliances at most British mines are quite disgracefully scanty. Compared with the complete equipment at many Continental collieries they may be said to be non-existent. Speaking within our own knowledge we may say that we have seen injured men carried home on a shutter. Even a stretcher was not available!

It is a well-known fact amongst mining people that the yearly death-roll is swollen by reason of the fact that rescue appliances are not available to save men not killed outright in the case of an explosion. After one comparatively recent British disaster it was discovered that a body of men had struggled very near to safety. They died when within a hand-breadth of it, and they would have been saved had a supply of air-helmets been available overhead.

And rescue appliances are scarce because miners and mineowners cannot agree as to the proportion which each should pay! That is a typically British reason. It reminds one of the fact that Buller had to grope his way when opposed to Botha because decent maps were not available. They would have been if the British Government and the Natal Government could have agreed upon who should pay for them! In some things the British character is the most stupid in the world.

Surely it is full time that a sufficiency of rescue appliances should be provided for every mining district in Britain. It is time, too, that Bureaux of Investigation were appointed to enquire into the causes of, and possible prevention of, mining disasters. Mr. Churchill, while he was Home Secretary, made a decided move in this direction, but it should be followed up by miners and masters working in cooperation. Before the problem of reducing the appalling loss of human lives the question of minima or no minima—a question of mere coppers—pales into insignificance.

DAY BY DAY.

A fine day is universally commended because it can be commended without envy.

To-day's Paper.

The interesting series on Directors is continued to-day on page 3. On page 8 will be found an article on Finance in China.

For having a quantity opium in his possession a man was fined \$65 at the Magistracy this morning.

The band of the U.S. Korea will play at the Bolla View Hotel on Monday, March 25, beginning at 9.30 p.m. sharp.

Tenders are invited in the Gazette for repairs to steam launch H. D. 4, and for the supply of summer uniforms for revenue officers.

The Christian Union Meeting on Monday, March 25, will be conducted by Mr. F. G. White. The meeting will be held in the Rutherford Hall, St. Stephen's College, at 5.30 p.m.

Two fishing junks, it is reported, collided yesterday just off (at Rock). A seaman, aged 50, lost his life, and one of the junks containing \$700 worth of fish was lost.

At Tuesday's meeting of the Sanitary Board a letter will be received from the Government relative to the Polkham water supply, while a minute will be submitted by the President relative to a proposed public bath-house in Gough Street.

Yesterday a man named Tong Fung was knocked down by a trolley on a track connected with some reclamation work which is being carried out at Ma Lung Kung village, and his leg was seriously injured. He was taken to the hospital.

A policeman rarely interrupts a cricket match, but one did in Melbourne the other day. One of the batsmen, who had been loudly applauded for scoring a sixer, saw him coming, and ran off the field. But he was "caught and bowled." He confessed to no less than 16 robberies from houses. He was cricketer by day, burglar by night. And yet his name is not Raffles.

Two Chinese who were arrested yesterday with four revolvers and 100 rounds of ammunition in their possession, were remanded on bail, at the Magistracy this morning. Bonds of \$500 and \$250 were asked for. From the evidence it appeared that the men came from a sampan with the arms and ammunition and one of them endeavored to bribe the Revenue officer with a nickel watch and chair and \$2.20 in money. Mr. Lewis defended.

Dangerous Goods.

Conditions of licences to store Acetone and Chlorate of Potassium and other Chlorates, are published in the Government Gazette.

Medical Practitioner.

The name of Dr. E. L. M. Lobb has been added to the Register of Medical Practitioners entitled to practise medicine in the Colony.

Crown Lands.

Auctions of Crown Lands will be held at the District Land Office, Taipo, on March 30 and April 3, and at the offices of the Public Works Department on April 9.

Dumping.

The first instance this year of the body of a plague victim being dumped in a public thoroughfare was reported to the police yesterday. The body was found in the central district and was that of a child aged five years.

Volunteer Inspection.

This afternoon His Excellency Major General Anderson, officer commanding the troops, held the annual inspection of the Hongkong Volunteers, on the Murray Barracks Parade Ground. The volunteers, with whom were the scouts, were commanded by Col. Chapman, and numbered some-where about 250. The inspection closes the drill season for the year.

A Tokyo telegram received by the Independent Press Agency states that a fire broke out in the licensed quarter in Tokyo, by which 11,200 houses were destroyed.

Under the recent measure for the preservation of ancient monuments, the District Council of Twickenham has recommended the Middlesex County Council to schedule Pope's Grotto, the tombs of Pope and Kitty Olive, the houses formerly occupied by Henryson and Turner, and Saville House, the residence for many years of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, all within the district of Twickenham.

The Japan, which arrived on Thursday afternoon, says the "Singapore Free Press" of March 16, was the first steamer of the Apear line to fly the flag of the British India Company, the new owners. The remainder of the fleet, the Apearon Apear, the Catherine Apear, the Gregory Apear, and the Lightning, will have their house flag changed to the British India on their arrival at Calcutta from Singapore. The Japan arrived in Hongkong yesterday.

Speaking at a luncheon given to him by the Vancouver Canadian Club, Mr. Forbes Robertson said, having been 36 years on the English stage, he was in a position to speak definitely, and would say without hesitation that it would not be many years before the English actor would land at Quebec and play his way right across the Canadian continent to Victoria, instead of landing at New York and playing the United States as at present. This was coming about, he gave his hearers to understand, by means of the rapidly establishing chain of theatres across Canada suitable to house the largest companies.

The Attorney-General, Sir Rufus Isaacs, speaking at the Savoy Hotel at a dinner in aid of the funds of the Education Aid Society, a Jewish institution for helping talented but poor members of the race, mentioned that in his early days he held the office of Attorney-General in the Hampstead Parliament. Eleven of the Education Aid Society's candidates, he observed, had reached first class in the final schools of Oxford and Cambridge. "We Jews who are fortunate enough to live here," he concluded, "have with us always the passionate desire to serve the nation." Mr. Zangwill made the cryptic observation that the only thing the State did for literature was to censor the drama.

Robbery on an American Express.

Masked robbers stopped a train on the Rock Island Railroad early on the morning of Feb. 7. Having separated the mail and express cars from the rest of the train, they blew up the safe and escaped with loot variously estimated in value up to \$60,000 (\$12,000). The passengers were not molested. The same train was stopped at the same place in November last, but the attempt to rob it was unsuccessful.

Unclaimed Telegrams.

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Eastern Extension Office at Hongkong:—

Ainchiyo Cio Hocktongchoon Chenbektie from Rangoon; Bard Peak Hotel from Oxenardal; Boteler Hongkong Hotel from Manila; Captain Hunt Punjabia from London-sub; Cohen Astor House from Madras-Chetput; Hocktongin Che Ebekway from Rangoon; Jaun Wah Connaught Road from Friesland; Kangnan from Cholon; Keechong from Oaklandal; Konghaplong from Manila; Kwoonowoolong from Cholon; Kwongsaingal 155 Des Vaux from San Francisco; Lambert from Manila; Mablocarry from Manila; Major Alonso Gray steamer Yuensang from Manila; McGill Cio Hongkong Hotel from Shanghai; Nichols from Manila; Pun Sui Shan Hotel China Praya from Macao; Quanlong Bonhan Strand from Cienfuegos; Redboia from Bombay; Taytiangsong from Sema-rang; Tuyenhang from Saigon; Solihille from Manchester; 0008 3106 2073 5887 from Tientsin; Yaponiah 120 Teekpootow from Kuala Lumpur; Yuenfat from Bangkok.

THE JAPANESE BUSINESS MAN.

A Traveller's Impression.

Among recent visitors to Hongkong, is Mr. Maurice Gregory, member of the International Abolitionist Committee, which is closely concerned with one of the great social problems of the day—the abolition of the regulation of traffic in vice, by the State. Mr. Gregory who has travelled considerably in connection with the work, spending three years in India alone has just returned from Japan, and is now en route for Australia.

To a "Telegraph" representative Mr. Gregory spoke of his work in Japan which occupied him some five months. At first, he says, he was treated with a certain amount of suspicion, but the officials later gave him much useful information and afforded him many opportunities of continuing his investigations on behalf of the international committee.

Asked what was his impression of the Japanese race he remarked that at one time the Japanese business man was undoubtedly an object of distrust, due he thought to the class of man engaged therein.

"Now that the Samurai class, whose word is as good as its bond, is entering into commerce," he said "we may look for a better business morality in Japan."

Mr. Gregory spoke highly of the aid afforded him by the officials in Japan, and expressed himself as looking forward to his work in Australia, for which continent he leaves to-day.

HONGKONG A.D.C.

The Gondollers.

The attendance at the City Hall last evening was very disappointing considering the excellent entertainment the Hongkong A.D.C. was providing, there being about half the number there that there should have been. This was all the more unfortunate because the production was more even—and naturally so—than on the first night. The choruses went with a real swing, while the singing of the principals was everything that could be desired. In this respect mention must be made of the two duets by Dr. and Mrs. Schofield, Luiz and Casilda, in the first act, both of which were most artistically rendered and thoroughly earned the encores awarded. Mr. Geo. Lammet and Mr. B. Webb in the leading parts carried everything before them, the former bringing the house down with "Take a pair of sparkling eyes." It is to be hoped that a large attendance will be present to-night, for the piece is undoubtedly worthy of greater patronage.

ALLEGED GUN RUNNING.

Hotel Employee Suspected.

Yesterday afternoon the police raided one of the local hotels, and upon searching the room of an American employee of the hotel, they found, it is alleged, a revolver, a sword, and incriminating documents referring to trading in arms having taken place. It is surmised that the arms found were samples of the stock sold. For some time past the authorities have been in possession of information relating to gun-running on the part of certain individuals, and a close watch has been kept on their residences and rendezvous.

In their search yesterday the police ascertained that their information and suspicions were based on substance by the fact that the hotel employee did not put in an appearance from the time they entered, as well as by the alleged finding of arms and papers relating thereto.

The young man concerned is supposed to have been the tool of others, and though no arrest has been made up to the present, serious developments are probable.

THE VOLUNTEER CORPS.

New Regulations.

New regulations for the Hongkong Volunteer Corps are published in the Gazette.

Some of the more important of the regulations are as follow:—

The Corps is to consist of the following units:—an artillery battery, an engineer company, three machine gun sections, a scouts company.

Power is given to establish one or more cadet companies in connection with the Corps.

The military administration is in the hands of the General Officer Commanding the Troops.

Persons eligible to become members of the Corps must be British subjects not less than 18 or more than 50 years of age, who are physically fit for military service.

No person is to be admitted a member of the Corps except on the proposal of two members of the unit to which he seeks admission and with the approval of the officer commanding the unit and of the Commandant. The name of the applicant has to be posted at Headquarters for not less than five days before admission.

The appointment and promotion of all members of the staff are vested in the Governor, and the appointment and promotion of all non-commissioned officers of units are vested in the Commandant.

The drill season will extend from October 1, to March 31, or a similar period at such other time of the year as may be found suitable.

The annual inspection will take place at the end of the drill season. A camp of instruction is to take place.

Officers are to provide and maintain their own uniform and appointments and volunteers will be provided by the Corps with uniform.

The Government will pay a capitation fee of \$25 for every member on the muster roll on Jan 1 or enrolled before the following Oct. 1; an efficiency grant of \$20 per member certified efficient; an allowance of \$2.50 per caput per diem for camp expenses, and an annual transport allowance of \$1,250.

The establishment provides for a grand total of all ranks of 328.

BILLIARDS.

Soldiers' Club Billiard Tournament.

The concluding games between 83 Company R.G.A. and the Sergts. of the K.O.Y.L.I. in connection with the above Tournament were played on Thursday evening. The former beat their rivals, and will enter the next round. Sergt. Howard and Gunner Tyrrell were the first two, and the latter won by 87 points, his best breaks being 11 (twice), 13 (three times), 10 and 10. Sergt. Howard's best efforts were 13 and 12. The second game between Sergt. Morrison and Gunner Thomas was the best of this round, the Gunner putting up a faultless 38. This was the best break of the Tournament. His other breaks were 16, 17, 11, 23 and 18. Sergt. Morrison's best breaks were 12 and two 10's. The Gunner won by 96.

Full scores:—
83 Coy. R. G. A.

Gunner Wetherall.....	250
Sergt. Erwood.....	250
Gunner Cairne.....	250
Gunner Groombridge.....	250
Gunner Goodman.....	250
Sergt. Holliday.....	250
Gunner Tyrrell.....	250
Gunner Thomas.....	250

2,000

Sergts. K. O. Y. L. I.

Sergt. Jackson.....	220
Sergt. Roper.....	212
Sergt. Justice.....	226
Colour Sergt. Royn.....	204
Bagle Major Johnson.....	232
Sergt. Darwin.....	143
Sergt. Howard.....	163
Sergt. Morrison.....	164

1,554

The second round commences on Monday next at 7.30 p.m. when the R. A. Staff meet the Hongkong Volunteers.

FIGHTING AT WHAMPOA.

Eye Witness's Account.

An eye-witness who was on board one of the river boats during the first attack upon the Whampoa forts sends us the following interesting description of the fight:—

Anchored off the Whampoa forts we were aroused from our matutinal slumbers on March 10 by the crack of rifles and the occasional boom of big guns. As the dawn broke we saw that the forts were being attacked in force. On the hill next the Custom House were little groups of men in black uniform, who kept up an intermittent fire. In the open ground between them and the forts were other men similarly accoutred, who seemed to be advancing upon the big central forts. Around the base of the hills upon which the forts are built were clusters of men in nondescript uniform, taking advantage of every tree and bush that would shelter them. Now and again one of the big guns of the forts would boom, but judging from the attitude of their gunners they were as much afraid of the gun as we were of the firing. Each time, before firing it, they ran a distance of 40 or 50 feet to one side as though afraid of its bursting. The sharpshooters on the hill by the Custom House had an extremely strong position and only an attack from the rear or shrapnel from the forts could dislodge them. Their cover was natural, as that side of the hill is an old burial ground and is studded with little hollows or pits. Their comrades in the centre upon the flat ground were not so fortunate, for from time to time they were driven back and forced to either take refuge up on the hill or escape from the beach by sampan. The attacking force was composed of Republicans and the defending force of the pirates (who held the forts during the rebellion) together with a heterogeneous collection of disaffected troops of the new Government. From the sound made by the guns of the attacking party they appeared to be using a cordite cartridge, while the others had ordinary black powder.

About 9 a.m. one of the attacking party came off in a sampan, but of course was not allowed to board us. Quite a number of them seemed to have had all the fighting they wanted and, no doubt believing that "he who fights and runs away, lives to fight another day," three of them gained the beach and took possession of a sampan. They passed us, using pieces of plank for paddles, but no doubt one of the stray bullets that were flying around hit their boat, for I saw them a few minutes later swimming for it.

About 10.15 a.m. it was slack water and we were athwart the river heading directly to the fort. We saw the crew preparing to fire the big gun, and to our consternation saw that it was pointing directly at us. Next moment we saw the flash and a shell flew screaming past not more than 20 feet away dropping into the water 100 yards astern. Had we been swung to an ebb tide we should have been blown to pieces. After that we thought the neighbourhood rather unhealthy and shifted a little lower down the river, out of the line of fire.

Shortly afterwards the attacking force seemed to realise that they were attempting an extremely difficult task and the fusillade died away.

THE SCENIC RAILWAY.

Sold for \$10,000.

The Scenic Railway which was the principal and best patronised side-show at the bazaar held recently in connection with the Hongkong University was sold to a Chinese to-day for the sum of \$10,000.

The concern came under the hammer of Mr. George P. Lippman, and bidding was spirited. It is proposed to re-erect the Scenic Railway in the Colony.

SHORT SERMON.

Now his elder son was in the field; and as he came and drew nigh to the house, he heard music and dancing. And he called one of the servants, and asked what these things meant. And he said unto him: Thy brother is come; and thy father hath killed the fatted calf, because he hath received him safe and sound. And he was angry, and would not go in; therefore came his father out, and intreated him.

And he answering said to his father: Lo, these many years do I serve thee, neither transgressed I at any time thy commandment; and yet thou never gavest me a kid, that I might make merry with my friends. But as soon as this thy son was come, which hath devoured thy living with harlots, thou hast killed for him the fatted calf.—St. Luke, xv. 25, 31.

Not long ago an educator of national fame addressed an audience, and in the course of his speech he pointed to the father of the "prodigal son" as a warning.

He said there are too many fathers who are more willing to overlook the wrongdoing of wayward sons than to reward the right conduct of obedient sons.

He said it was time we should learn a new lesson from his parable. And this person who stops to think about it doubtless will agree with him.

His comment opens to the mind of the writer a field of thought concerning the prodigal's father.

However sweet and comforting that father's attitude to those who feel the need of forgiveness—and that probably includes nearly every one—and however fine the consciousness of a heart whose door is never shut, which is brood by this wonderful little story, surely there is discord in the note properly sounded by the faithful son.

It is a common discord. It comes not only from fathers who take for granted the good conduct of their sons, but from men and women as a mass, who are more or less prone to take for granted the faithful service of those who are really serving them, though much ado be made over charlatans and those who live "come back into the fold."

It is a note that is sounded in churches as well as homes, unfortunately.

Based evidently on the report that angels in heaven find greater joy in one sinner who has repented than in ninety-nine just men who need no repentance, the brother or sister who comes in after neglect of duty is too often given not only what would be a fit reception, but in addition, a large share of what should, by right, be bestowed upon those who have been faithful and served well.

In plain, everyday English, it comes down to a question of whether or not virtue is to constitute the whole of its own reward, while vice gets the homecoming celebration, the feast and all the good things?

In plain, everyday English, it is a matter of how one thinks this parable would affect the average boy of fifteen who chanced to read it.

If this average boy thought about what he had read, would he be apt to refuse, when, an hour later, some evil-minded companion proposed a "little fling"?

We have got to think more and more about the way things strike boys!

Maybe it is just time for us to emphasize this new view of the best-known of all the parables given us by Jesus of Nazareth. Maybe it is time for us to use it as a warning against unjust fathers.

Against all persons who are so unjust as to take for granted the faithful service of other persons.

CHURCH SERVICE.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, 24th March, 5th Sunday in Lent. Holy Communion 8.15 a.m. Matins 11 a.m. Responses: Ferial; Venite: Novello; Psalms: of the 24th Morning; Benedicite: Hopkins; Elvey; Hopkins; Benedicite: Barnby. Preacher:—The Right Rev. Bishop Banister, D.D. Hymns: 99, 200 107. Evensong 5.45 p.m. Responses: Ferial; Psalms: of the 24th evening; Magnificat: Nunc Dimitis, Walmsley in D minor; Anthem: "O Saviour of the World"—Goss; Hymns: 332, 26; Preacher:—Rev. W. H. Foster Pegg, C.F.; Voluntary: G. Hymn, Variations, Fisher.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.—Sunday, March 24, 1912, 5th Sunday in Lent. Morning Prayer, 11.00 a.m. Hymns, 450, 236, 183, 252. Venite, 24th day, Novello. Te Deum, Hayes, Russell and Stainer. Psalms, 24th Morning; CXVI, Camidge; CXVII, Camidge; CXVIII, Kinko and Travers (Verses 1 and 2 in unison); Benedictus, Troutbeck. Sunday School will be held as usual at 3.00 p.m. in the Boy Scouts Headquarters on the Church ground. Evening Prayer, 6.00 p.m. Hymns, 634, 269, 357, 595; Psalms, 24th Evening; Psalm, CXIX, Verses 1-8, Fitzherbert; Verses 9-16, Nares; Verses 17-24, Rimbaud; Verses 25-32, Rindell. Cantate Domino, Hopkins; Vesper Hymn; Holy Communion at 8.00 a.m.

Garrison Divine Service.—Church of England, Victoria, Cathedral 9.15 a.m., Chaplain; Detention Barrack, Detention Barrack, 8.30 a.m., Chaplain; Stonecutters, Barracks, 11 a.m., Chaplain; Military Hospital, Bowen Road, 6 p.m., Chaplain, R.N.; Lyennun, Barracks, Under Orders, Senior Officer; Kowloon, St. Andrew's Church, 11 a.m., Offg. Clergyman; Mount Austin, Barracks, Under Orders, Senior Officer; Baptist Congregationalist, Presbyterian, Union Church, 11 a.m., Offg. Clergyman; Wesleyan, Wesleyan Church, 10.15 a.m., Offg. Clergyman; Mount Austin, 9 a.m., Offg. Clergyman; Roman Catholic, Victoria, St. Joseph's Church, 10 a.m., Offg. Clergyman; Kowloon, Rosary Church, Offg. Clergyman; 9 a.m.

PREACHER'S ADVENTURE.

Soldier, Whaler, Miner, and Silver Squatter.

Dr. W. Moritz Weston, the new minister of the Croydon Free Christian Church, has had a remarkable career for a man of 44 years. He was educated at Dresden, Birmingham, Rouen, Heidelberg, Berlin and Oxford, taking his Ph.D. and D.D. degrees in Germany. Though born in London he was a German subject, and served three years in the German army. Then he served six months before the mast on a Greenland whaling ship, worked his passage to Australia on a tramp steamer, prospected for gold, sub-edited a newspaper, started in a newly-founded mining township, and made money at sheep-farming. Afterwards he joined the silver squatters in Nevada, tramped the Rockies, and travelled in Siberia, Manchuria and Japan. In 1895 Dr. Weston joined the Church of Rome, and, after study at Valladolid, Spain, became a priest, working in England between 1902 and 1910. Then, desiring freedom of thought, he seceded and accepted the pastorate at Croydon.

Speaking of the Roman Catholic Church, he says it is the most scriptural of all the Christian Churches. "It," he added, "I could still accept the inspiration I should feel conscientiously bound to make my submission to that Church, and it is simply because I could not that I left. But there is no class for whom I have greater abhorrence than those who, describing themselves as ex-priests, revile that Church and its methods."

THE COAL STRIKE.

Effect in Far East.

The following is from the "China Press" of March 12:—Effects of the big coal strike in England are beginning to be felt throughout the Orient, and local coal dealers say that a strengthening in the price for lump coal is expected. Southern ports, however, feel the curtailment of supplies more than in this vicinity and north of here. Foreign naval ships are the only consumers of Welsh coal at Shanghai. Merchant steamers, manufacturing plants and private consumers at Shanghai use Japanese and Chinese coal, but the price of this will advance if the strike continues on account of the increase in demand for Japanese coal at Singapore, Colombo and Bombay.

While the demand for Welsh coal at Shanghai has fallen off of late years the supply at this port at the present time has dwindled below the present normal requirements. On December 31, 1905, the supply at this port was 93,908 tons and on December 31 last it was 3,765 tons. One coal man said yesterday that all the Welsh coal here and on the way amounted to about 13,000, of which 8,000 tons, he said, was due to arrive from Cardiff the latter part of this month and there was no more being shipped.

Imports Smaller Now.

At the offices of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha it was said that about 65,000 tons of Welsh coal used to come to Shanghai each year, but that now the annual importation approximates about 35,000. It was explained that whereas all the naval vessels here formerly used the Welsh coal, now the German warships burn Shantung coal and the French burn briquettes, turned out at Hongkong, in Coochin China.

Most of the navies, it was said, are supplied with coal under contracts, and when the contractors abroad are unable to secure the coal, which will be the case in a very short time if the strike continues, they will have to break their contracts, and those naval fleets stationed out here will have to seek their supplies from Japan and China. The usual price of admiralty coal F.O.B. at Cardiff is from 17 to 25 shillings a ton. This is doubled screened coal, used exclusively here by the navies. The general market at Cardiff, it was stated yesterday, has already advanced from 10 shillings a ton to 35 to 40 shillings and American Pocahontas coal is being shipped into England.

Some of the smaller naval fleets out here, it was explained, rely on the local supply of Welsh coal to keep them going and are not supplied under contract. These are now obliged to take the Chinese or Japanese product. In ordinary times, it was explained, many tramp steamers coming out here to load beans take on a cargo of coal to dump on the local market and the naval ships not supplied under contract get their coal from this source.

Supplied from Cardiff.

Down in Singapore, Colombo and Bombay about half the coal supply comes from Cardiff for the reason that the freight rates from there are lower than from Japan and North China and the merchant steamers south of here use the Welsh coal as well as the naval vessels. Singapore alone, it was said at the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha offices, takes between six and seven hundred thousand tons of coal a year, of which about 200,000 tons come from Cardiff. Japan supplies about 350,000 tons and the rest comes from China, India, Australia and some from Africa. With the supply from Cardiff and from Australia shut off, Japan and China will have to make up most of the deficiency, it was said, as the Indian coal is of very inferior quality.

The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha brings about 450,000 tons of Japanese coal to Shanghai a year and the rest is local coal supplied chiefly by the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company. The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha reports a lively inquiry for Japanese coal from Singapore which gives the market a rising tendency that will soon be felt here unless the big coal strike in England ends shortly.

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

(From Various Sources.)

Attack on Mexican Gao.

A telegram from Mexico City, dated Feb. 2, states that a force of 400 men, including a hundred ex-Rurales under a discharged captain of Rurales, made an attack upon the penitentiary at Chihuahua for the purpose of liberating Antonio Rojas and other adherents of General Gomez, who recently surrendered in the southern part of the State. The attack was repulsed by Federal troops. The rebels threatened to cut off the water supply.

Crime in France.

A Paris telegram dated Feb. 2 says:—Both Joseph Renard, the train thief who was caught after an exciting chase on Thursday, and Pascal, the vagabond who shot himself in Etampes railway station, appear to have been deserters from the Army. The latter was not connected with a recent murder at Limoges as at first supposed, but seems to have had on his conscience various crimes from comrades, which he had recently perpetrated, when doing his military service.

Five members of a gang of thieves, to whom 19 petty burglaries in the 9th Arrondissement of Paris have been attributed during the last two days, were arrested yesterday in a public-house in the Boulevard de Cliechy.

Two Apaches, who killed a man whom they were robbing in May last, were condemned to death yesterday by the jury of the Seine et Oise. Both criminals burst into sobs when the sentence was read, and the jury characteristically relented to the extent of signing a petition for the commutation of the death penalty.

Rosa, the violator and murderer of a small girl, will be executed at Marseilles to-morrow. His prison companion, Faglia, who with three others was concerned in the murder of an old man near Arles, has had his sentence commuted to one of penal servitude for life by President Fallieres.

Hypnotic Defence.

Hypnotism caused a remarkable scene at a trial at Prague of a man named Versbach, who was accused of forging entries in the official register in order to establish title to nobility.

Versbach pleaded not guilty, saying that if he committed the forgery it was done in a trance and under the suggestion of a certain hypnotist, whose name he had been forbidden to disclose.

Versbach's family physician declared that the accused was a neurotic, easily hypnotized, and, to prove his assertion, began to read, despite the Judge's protest, a formula beginning, "Dous Astersus," from a French book on magic which the doctor had discovered the unknown hypnotist used for Versbach. To the amazement and horror of the court, the prisoner immediately fell into a hypnotic trance, with his arms stiff and outstretched. Lawyers present thrust needles into his head and tried to move his arms to see if he were shamming, but without producing any reaction. The prisoner awoke only when the doctor breathed upon him, uttering another formula.

The trial was adjourned to get the opinion of medical experts. Meanwhile the defendant's lawyers hope to locate the mysterious hypnotist.

DON'T FORGET.

Saturday, March 23.
The Gondoliers City Hall.
Hughes Musical Comedy Co.,
Victoria Theatre, 9.15.
Bijou Theatre, 9.15.

Monday, March 25.
Annual Meeting China Sugar Refining Co., noon.
Annual Meeting Luzon Sugar Refining Co., 12.15 p.m.
Auction of Crown Land, Kennedy Road, P.W.W., 3 p.m.
The Gondoliers.

Tuesday, March 26.
The Gondoliers.
Wednesday, March 27.
The Gondoliers.

Thursday, Mar. 28.
Annual General Meeting, Royal Hongkong Golf Club, 5.30 p.m.
Fifth Ordinary General Meeting, Phoenix Club.

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MISSING RUSSIAN MONK.

The refractory monk Ilidor is still in hiding, reports a St. Petersburg despatch dated Feb. 7, and the police are unable to discover his whereabouts. By order of the new Bishop of Saratoff, the Monastery of Tsaritsin has been closed to worshippers, and the police patrols have been reinforced. The catacombs were searched by the clergy and police owing to rumours that Ilidor or his followers were concealed in them. Nobody was found and the catacombs were closed and sealed.

The priest who was Ilidor's principal confessor in last year's "siege" of the monastery has been expelled. He was given 24 hours' notice to quit. Processions have been prohibited.

Parties of people are kneeling in the snow outside the monastery praying, while others are uttering insults against the priests and inveighing against them as traitors. Many women are falling into hysterics or fainting.

Deputations have started for St. Petersburg and Moscow to attempt to see the Tsar and the Grand Duchess Serge and to obtain permission for Ilidor to return.

THE CRUSADE AGAINST CONSUMPTION.

The compulsory notification of phthisis, which came into general effect at Home on January 1, has been in force under many municipalities for a year or two, and the results of the more complete investigations into the prevalence of the disease thus rendered possible are beginning to appear in medical officers' health reports. In Glasgow, for example, the total number of cases registered in 1910 was 3,590, with a mortality of 13 per cent. The attack rate was 4.5 per 1,000 of the population. It was found that only 31 per cent. of the cases had separate sleeping rooms; 22 per cent. occupied the same rooms as other persons, but with separate beds; and 47 per cent. slept in the same beds with other persons. The Lord Provost of Glasgow has addressed a letter to all the town and county clerks in Scotland, summoning a meeting to consider the advisability of establishing an Institution of Preventive Medicine and Research as a national Memorial to King Edward, and also for the erection of sanatoria in connection with the National Insurance Bill.

JUST LANDED.

Ex S.S. "EMPIRE."

AUSTRALIAN FROZEN:—

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MUTTON

LAMB

BUTTER

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HAM

HARES

BACON

KIDNEYS, ETC.

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LD.

[10]

MEE CHEUNG.
ART PHOTOGRAPHER.
HONGKONG.
TELEPHONE NO. 1013.

DEVELOPING, PRINTING & ENLARGING.
[11] 11th March, 1911. [12] 12th March, 1911. [13] 13th March, 1911.

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"E. of Japan" ... May, 11 "E. of Ireland" ... May, 17.
"Allan Line" ... June, 7.

To Vancouver, B.C., calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria, B.C.
Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States and Europe, also Around the World.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—
D. W. Craddock, General Traffic Agent,
Corner Pedder Street and Praya (Opposite Blake Pier.)

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For Steamship Op
TIENSIN via TSINGTAU CHIPSHING* ... Sunday, 24th Mar., D'light.
SHANGHAI ... CHOYANG* ... Sunday, 24th Mar., D'light.
SINGAPORE ... CHUNSONG* ... Wed., 27th Mar., Noon.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI ... NAMSANG* ... Friday, 29th Mar., Noon.
MANILA ... LOONGSANG* ... Saturday, 30th Mar., 2 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA ... FOOSANG* ... Monday, 1st April, Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (Occupying 24 days).
The steamers "Kutang," "Namsang" and "Foosang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Choofoo, Tientsin, via Chingwangtao.

‡ Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kuddat, Labad Datu, Singapore, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD.
Telephone No. 215.
Hongkong, 22nd March, 1912. [8]

"SHIRE" LINE OF
STEAMERS LD.

PROJECTED HOMEWARD SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For Steamers DATE OF DEPARTURE.
LONDON & ANTWERP ... DEN OF GLAMIS* ... 2nd April.
LONDON ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP ... FLINTSHIRE* ... 10th May.

Most steamers have excellent accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers. Cabins are situated amidships, and are fitted with electric light and fans. Attention is directed to the moderate fares charged.

* Does not carry Passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 20th March, 1912. [9]

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO,
AND
WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF
THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,
AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,
HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.
WEEK-END SERVICE.

Commencing on the 30th instant and until further notice a Week-End Service will be arranged. The s.s. "HEUNGSHAN" will leave Hongkong at 10 P.M., on SATURDAY, 30th instant, for Canton and the s.s. "HONAM" will depart from Canton at 4 P.M., on SUNDAY, 31st inst.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI TAI" Tons 1651 S.S. "SUI AN" Tons 1651

HONGKONG TO MACAO.
Week days at 8 A.M. & 2 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sunday at 9 A.M. & 12.30 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.
Week days at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M. Sundays, at 7.30 A.M. and 5 P.M.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 24th MARCH.

The Company's Steamship,

"SUI AN"

will depart from the Company's WING LOK WHARF at 9 A.M. Departure from Macao at 5 P.M.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 12.30 P.M., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

This Steamer connects with the excursion steamer returning from Macao at 5 P.M.

FARES AS USUAL.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Company.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. HOI-SANG, 457 Tons.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Mon., Wednes., & Fri., at 9 P.M.
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tues., Thurs., & Satur., at 4.30 P.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM," 589 Tons, and "NANNING," 569 Tons.
One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct steamers "LINTAN" and "SANUI." These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT
COMPANY, LIMITED.

HOTEL MANSIONS (FIRST FLOOR),
Opposite the Blake Pier.

Shipping

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

Destinations	Steamers	Sailing Dates
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANT- WERP via SINGA- PORE, PENANG Colombo, Suez & Port Said ...	MISHIMA MARU, Capt. A. E. Mearns, T. 9,000 KAGA MARU, Capt. M. Hagino, T. 7,000	WEDNESDAY, 27th Mar., D'light. WEDNESDAY, 10th April, Daylight
VICTORIA, B.O., & SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, Kobe, Yokohama and YOKOHAMA	TAMBA MARU, Capt. S. Wada, T. 7,000 SANUKI MARU, Capt. S. Ishikawa, T. 7,000	TUESDAY, 26th March, at Noon. TUESDAY, 9th April, at Noon.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE AND COLOMBO ...	COLOMBO MARU, T. 5,000 Capt. J. Teranaka	WEDNESDAY, 8th April.
SYDNEY & MEL- BOURNE via MANILA, THURSDAY Island, Townsville and BRISBANE ...	KUMANO MARU, Capt. M. Winkler, T. 6,000 YAWATA MARU, Capt. T. Sakine, T. 5,000	FRIDAY, 12th April, at Noon. WED'DAY, 10th April, Noon.

Kobe & YOKO- HAMA ...	HITACHI MARU, Capt. T. Yamazaki, T. 7,000	THURSDAY, 28th March, at 11 A.M.
N'ASKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ...	YAWATA MARU, Capt. T. Sakine, T. 5,000	WED'DAY, 10th April, at Noon.
SEANGHAI ...	JINSEN MARU, Capt. Marbida, T. 4,000	MONDAY, 26th March.
SEANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE ...	TOSA MARU, Capt. T. Sato, T. 6,000	WEDNESDAY, 27th March.

† Cargo only.

‡ Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
KOBE and CALCUTTA.

Regular fortnightly service from Kobe to Calcutta calling at Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Rangoon.

The next steamer to sail from Hongkong:
KIRIN MARU ... Tons 4,000 ... Capt. Deguchi, ... March 28th.

1912 PASSENGER SEASON 1912

Steamer	Tons	Captain	From Hongkong
MISHIMA MARU	9,000	A. O. Mura	Mar. 27th.
KAGA MARU	7,000	M. Hagino	April 10th.
ATSUTA MARU	9,000	Wm. Thompson	April 24th.
HITACHI MARU	7,000	T. Yamazaki	May 8th.
MIYASAKI MARU	9,000	T. Mura	May 22nd.
TAMBA MARU	7,000	S. Wada	Mar. 28th.
SANUKI MARU	7,000	T. Idzawa	April 9th.
AWA MARU	7,000	S. Tomioka	April 23rd.
INABA MARU	7,000	S. Tomioka	May 21st.

From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 6 days.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Chater Road.

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager. [6]

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Pos	Steamers	To Sail
HAIPHONG	"SUNGKIANG"	24th Mar., 8 A.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TEAN"	26th " 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHINHUA"	28th " 4 P.M.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN	"HUICHOW"	30th " D'light
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	30th " M'night

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI"

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA LINE—Twin "crew" Steamers "Tea" and "Taming," saloon accommodation midships; electric fans fitted; extra state-rooms on deck; aft. Saloon accommodation of a.s. "Kallong" is situated on deck, aft.

SHANGHAI LINE—FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (Anhui, Okama, Lian, Okama)—with excellent passenger accommodation. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before mid-night on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

Reduced Fares:—Single \$45. Return \$75.

For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 24.
Hongkong, 22nd March, 1912. [4]

Shipping

HAMBURG-AMERIKA
LINIE.

IN CONJUNCTION WITH
Deutsche Dampfschiffahrts Gesellschaft "HANSA."
EAST ASIATIC SERVICE,
Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES,
via STRAITS and COLOMBO,
to
Marseilles, Havre, Bremen and Hamburg and New York.

Taking Cargo at Through rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, ship's Trilete, Lisbon, Oporto, Genoa, and other Mediterranean Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and P.R., and all North and South American Ports.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:

OUTWARD.	HOMEWARD.
For Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama: S.S. SAOHSSEN ... 29th Mar. " O. F. LAEISZ 2nd April " SITHONIA ... 10th April " SCANDIA ... 26th April " BAYERN ... 2nd May	For Havre, Bremen & Hamburg: S.S. SUEVIA ... 24th Mar. For Marseilles, Rotterdam & Hamburg: S.S. PREUSSEN ... 24th Mar. For Havre & Hamburg: S.S. DELGRAVIA ... 7th April For Marseilles, Havre & Hamburg: S.S. SAOHSSEN ... 27th April For Rotterdam, Hamburg & Antwerp: S.S. O. J. D. ABLERS ... 6th May

For Further Particulars, apply to—
Hamburg-Amerika Linie,
Hongkong Office. [12]

Hongkong, 19th March, 1912.

HONGKONG—
PHILIPPINES.
PHILIPPINES
STEAMSHIP CO.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Date
ZAFIRO	4000	M. O. Smith	Manila, Mangarin, Iloilo and Cebu.	MONDAY, 1st April, 4 P.M.
RUBI	4000	S. Crosby	Manila, Mangarin, Iloilo and Cebu.	WEDNESDAY, 10th April, 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS

Hongkong 21st March, 1912. [14]

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Titaroon	JAVA	2nd half Mar.	JAPAN	2nd half Mar.
Tibodas	JAVA	2nd half Mar.	SHANGHAI	2nd half Mar.
Tijlwoong	JAVA	2nd half Mar.	JAPAN	2nd half Mar.
Tijpanas	JAVA	1st half April	JAPAN	1st half April
Tijlatap	JAVA	2nd half Mar.	SHANGHAI	1st half April
Tijmanock	JAVA	1st half April	JAPAN	1st half April
Tijmahli	JAVA	2nd half April	JAVA	2nd half April

The steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light, and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, and will take cargo to all Ports in Netherlands-India on through B/L.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
Telephone No. 375 York Building. [15]

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

Imperial Japanese Trans-Pacific Mail Line.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

Connecting with the Western Pacific Railway at San Francisco to all points in the United States and Canada and with Trans-Atlantic Lines to Europe.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG. (Subject to alteration).

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Date of sailing
S.S. "Shinyo Maru"	21,000	H. S. Smith	Apr. 9th, Noon.
S.S. "Chiyu Maru"	21,000	W. W. Green	May 7th, Noon.
S.S. "Nippon Maru"	11,000	A. G. Stevens	May 28th, Noon.
S.S. "Tenyo Maru"	21,000	E. Bent	June 4th, Noon.

† These steamers are equipped with Turbine Engines and Triple Screws.
All steamers carry Japanese Government wireless telegraph and post office.

The triple screw steamer "Shinyo Maru" will be despatched for San Francisco via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU on TUESDAY, the 9th April, at Noon.

INTERMEDIATE SERVICE.
The steamer "Nippon Maru" will be despatched for San Francisco via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu on Tuesday, 28th May, at Noon.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

(In connection with the National Railway of Mexico at Manzanillo and the Tehuantepec National Railway at Salina Cruz.)

Only Regular Direct Service to Mexican, Chilean and Peruvian Ports.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (Subject to Alteration).

Steamer	Tons	Date of Sailing
Buyo Maru	10,500	Tuesday, April 9, Noon.
Hongkong Maru	11,000	Friday, June 7, Noon.
Kiyo Maru	17,500	Saturday, Aug. 5, Noon.

For Further Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to

K. MATSUDA, Agent,
(KING'S BUILDING Opposite Blake Pier)

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT
COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

General Manager

Hongkong, 19th March, 1912. [16]

FOR SALE

BOX'S EXCHANGE TABLES.

1/8 To 1/10

APPLY

"HONGKONG

TELEGRAPH."

LOG BOOK.

Rolling of Ships.

As early as the 18th century the problem of the prevention of rolling of ships was investigated, but the first practical experiments were made about 1870, when bilge keels were employed. Attempts were made ten years later in England to utilise chambers partly filled with free water, but these chambers occupied too much room, and the water rushing freely from side to side made too much noise and could not be satisfactorily controlled. Mr. Frahm, of Hamburg, has developed a tank which causes no considerable amount of noise, and in which, if it is desired, liquid fuel can be used as the counterbalancing weight. Like the pendulum, every ship possesses an individual period of oscillation, this motion resulting from the force of the waves which follow each other with comparative regularity, the regularity tending to increase the angle of the heeling from wave to wave. It has been observed, also, that the heeling of the ship follows after the impulse of the waves by a considerable interval. Having measured this difference in time between cause and effect, Mr. Frahm has undertaken to neutralise the heeling altogether by introducing U-shaped tanks located at the side of the ship, in which a column of water can oscillate with the same number of swings that are peculiar to the ship itself.

With the installation referred to above it follows that when the ship begins to heel under the impulse of the external waves, the water in the U-shaped tanks is displaced also; but as this displacement from side to side is not simultaneous with, but follows the movement of the ship, the result is that when the ship itself has heeled to its greatest angle the water in the tank has not yet ceased to rush to the high side of the boat, thus checking the extent of the roll, and then rushing back to the low side, but filling the column only when the ship itself has heeled in the opposite direction, thus there is produced a series of balanced impulses which neutralise each other, and which, being worked out upon scientific principles laid down by the inventor, bring about a condition of great stability in heavy seas.

Explosive Ship on Fire.

The crew of the steamer Kanawha had a thrilling experience on their last voyage from London to Halifax, Nova Scotia. The vessel caught fire when ten days out.

The holds were battered down, but gases generated from burning hemp and sulphur and caused a violent explosion. The hold was blown to pieces. The combustible material in the holds burnt with great fierceness as soon as the air was admitted to the holds, and the crew had to work desperately to save the ship.

The "Kanawha" was carrying a quantity of explosives, and any spread of the flames would have meant annihilation.

The crew eventually got the flames under, but the enormous quantity of water which had been played into the holds, with the shifting of cargo, caused the ship to take a very severe list. It was, therefore, decided to make for the nearest port St. John's, N. F.

A New York telegram, dated Feb. 26, says:—A Revolutionist leader in the north of Mexico declares that to-day his forces will attack Juarez, which is expected to surrender, thereby increasing his forces to two thousand strong. The present President, General Madero, will be forced to resign, he says, for the Revolutionists will recognise no one but Gomez as President of the Republic. The United States Government has not yet intervened in Mexico, but U.S. troops have crossed the frontier. Congress will support President Taft to take the necessary steps to take the situation.

